



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE NORTH AFRICAN QUESTION AND ITS RELATION TO EUROPEAN POLITICS

BY GEORGE FREDERICK ANDREWS

Membre de l' Institut de Carthage

This address is published in full in the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* for February 1909.

THE LAW OF NATURE IN EARLY AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

BY PROF. JESSE S. REEVES

Dartmouth College

By permission this address will be published in full in the *American Journal of International Law*. The following is an abstract:

In the paper entitled the Law of Nature and Early American Diplomacy, an attempt was made to estimate the influence which the Continental text-writers had upon American conceptions of the Law of Nations. These text-writers, from Grotius to Vattel, were widely read and studied by the statesmen of the Revolutionary era. They were used in preparation for the bar, and frequent references to them are to be found not only by those who had the direction of American diplomacy from and after 1776 but also by the courts. International law found entrance into American legal thought through the law of prize. As early as 1776 a Massachusetts court, in the case of *Grover v. the Brig William*, held that by the Law of Nations, Boston was in March, 1776, a place besieged. Courts in the various states at the outset assumed full admiralty jurisdiction, refusing to make the English distinction between courts of instance and of prize. The decisions of the courts in these early prize-cases followed neither British precedent nor the continental text-writers, but usually what seemed to be the best European practice. Although there appears to be little in these decisions drawn directly from the Law of Nature, it is otherwise in the writings of the early diplomats. There the influence of the text-writers is more apparent. The treaties with France in 1778, as the first American attempts at the formulation of international rights and duties, show the influence of the writers as well as of continental practice. As the United